The citizens of Louisa County, Virginia, held a "large meeting" at their Court-house on the 12th

member of the block Republican of Wm. H. Seward, or of an United States, ought to be immediately followed by the secondary of the Claimed States, ought to be immediately followed by the secondary of all the absveholding States from title Confederacy, and the pre-vention of any organization of a Federal Administration under such a Freedent. "

-Won't the Union-savers talk sharply to these fellows to-night?

The N. Y. Times complains that we are trying to keep the Republicans away from the meeting at the Academy of Music this evening.

The Journal of Commerce says that the call of the meeting was framed expressly to exclude the Re-

-When The Times takes its turn of service in the ranks of the Democratic party, it ought not to contradict the regular organ.

It may save a waste of space in certain Illinois journals to state the facts that I never dined at Judge Douglas's house, nor said to him I hoped he might triumph in his then approaching contest for reelection to the Senate; and I do not believe THE TRIBUNE ever said be was a " good enough Free 44 Seiler," though that has been roundly asserted. Those who marvel at my going to his house, are reminded that this was at the hight of the struggle in Congress on the Lecompton Constitution.

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Wasington, Dec. 18, 1859. THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The construction of the Senate Committees has given much trouble to the Democracy. The caucus yesterday read a report from the Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hunter, Gwin, Clay, Bright, Slidell, Thompson and Bayard. After a conference with Mr. Douglas, in which the Chairmanships of the Post-offices, vice Mr. Yulee, and of Patents were tendered him, he declined any but that of the Territories, from which he had been deposed. This concession was refused, and the negotiation was closed. It was the general opinion of the Sub-Committee, and so expressed to him that Mr. Yulee should retire from the Post Office Committee, being a brother-in-law of Postmaster-General Holt; but he refused, saying he would decide the point of deliescy for himself and announce his purpose to the Senate. Mr. Pugh rejected the offer of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Patents, and threatens war on the whole arrangement in open Senate, on account of the sectional aspect of the committees. Mr. Bigler gets the Chairmanship of the Committee on Patents, and Mr. Lane that of Engrossed Bills. The Democratic Rule of the Senate is that the Chairmanships shall result from promotion, original positions being graduated by seniority of service. This process gives the heads to thirteen of the most

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee at the former Caucus denounced the programme for Committees, because the Committee on Public Lands was packed against the Homestead bill. Mr. Johnson of Arkansas geta the Chairmanship, with Johnson of Tennessee, Lane and Bragg, as Democratic associates. The list of the Democratic portion of the Committees were handed to Mr. Foot last evening. The Republicans will confer upon them to-morrow. The present disposition is to return the list, and let the majority up to suit themselves; the whole arrangement being Southern. There are five Southern men on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and most of the others, are the same, proportionally. The Northern Democracy get five inferior Cffa r-

important to the South-virtually the wnole organi-

gation of the Senate.

THE MESSAGE.

It is intended to send in the Message about Wednesday.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION. Gen. Scott has been sent for, and is expected tomerrow, to consult concerning the San Juan

question. THE CHARLESTON NOMINATION.

The election of Douglas delegates in Indiana is considered as settling Mr. Lane's aspirations for the Charleston nomination. Mr. Breckenridge has the inside track, though the Kentucky delegates are conceded to Mr. Guthrie, to prevent any party

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Democracy of the House are divided into two interests-one willing to see an organization tflected, and the other desiring to procure the cosperation of the Southern Opposition, to present a ectional aspect, with a united South. The latter annot prevail. The next experiment will be on Mr. Taylor of Louisiana, but with no better prospet of success than was had with Mr. Bocock. Efforts have been made to concentrate on Mr.

Davis of Indiana, as a compromise; but without secces. The South will not touch him, though he clares his readiness to support the Democratic andidate when his vote can elect. If the Oppoetion hold their present position firmly, as is exlected, and call for a vote steadily at the close of very speech on the part of the other side, the Ywality rule may come sooner than has been ancipated. There is a possibility that, after other periments at combination have failed, various obers of both parties South may agree to serve public interests, demand an organization, and dow it to be effected by their silence or frank exhanation. The present state of things cannot conone very long. A better temper prevails on all bles. It is the understanding among the Oppo-Son now that no pairs shall be made hereafter,

teept upon unquestionable emergency. MR. LARRABEE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Larrabee of Wisconsin yesterday rebuked the orth for aggressions on the South, and charged whole responsibility of the agitation on that ction. Except Mr. Vallandigham's, it was the at abject demonstration yet madd. He was very sperly congratulated by Measrs. Barksdale and wie of Mississippi, Mr. Crawford of Georgia, d others of that stripe.

the Associated Press.

at-Arms of the last House, has advanced to various' members sums amounting in the aggregate to \$47,000 or \$50,000, which he has generously raised on his indi-

of so, low, when he has a vidual credit.

The Post-Office Department states, for the information of editors, subscribers, and postmasters, that the method of addressing newspapers to subscribers, by stateling to cach copy of the newspaper a printed slip, centaining, in addition to the name of the subscriber, the date when his subscript in expires, and in some the date when his subscript in expires, and in some case of the subscriber, the date when his subscript in expires, and in some cases the amount due thereon—matter which forms no part of the address, and is neither a bill nor a receipt— is a violation of postal laws, and subjects each copy so

addressed to letter postage.

The weekly California mail from New-Orleans via
Texas, is resumed under the Giddings and Wood management, as heretofore.

Dispatch to The N. V. Hersid.
Washington, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

The Breakership.

The House ballotted twice to-day, the Democrats adhering to Mr. Bocock, and the Republicans to Mr. Sbernan, as it was indicated they would do in the dispatch of last night. The Americans gave Mr. Boteler 23 votes on the first ballot to-day, and on the second ballot Mr. Briggs of New-York received the votes of Line Southern Pro-Slavery men. namely, Messra. Aucerson, Mallory, and Moore of Kentucky; Boteler of Virginia, Bouligny of Louisiana, Etheridge of Teunesce, Gilmer of North Carolina, and Harris and Webster of Maryland. Mr. Briggs represents a district three-fourths of the votes of which are composed trict three-fourths of the votes of which are composed of Republicans, who voted him into Congress. He reflects their views on measures, if not on the Speak re-

ship.

There is no prospect of an erganization until the Plurality rule is adopted, and the chance of its adoption has not improved to-day. If there is no Speaker elected, Congress cannot adjourn over the holidays, as joint resolution is required to do so, and that cannot be had without an organized House, with power to pass have. The present body is in one sense a lawless concern, and unless it accomplishes something soon, a Cromwell ought to be found among the people to disperse it, and indict the members, who have from day to day uttered upon the people's tribuse treasonable sense it, and must the memors, who have from day to day uttered upon the people's tribune treasonable sentiments of Disunion. Neither the Senate nor House can adjourn more than three days without the joint action of both Houses. This will undoubtedly be avoided by pairing off, and leaving the two Houses without a quorum; or the desire to go home may bring the House to its senses, and procure the election of a Sreaker. Speaker.

It is more a settled question than ever that neither a Democrat, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, Douglas Democrat, nor South American, can be elected Speaker.
There is no man in the Administration ranks who can pheraits to man in the Administrative rates was can concentrate votes enough to procure an election. A pheraity of members are for Mr. Sherman, and they will not abandon him after he has been so hitterly as-saulted. They say they will have him or nothing.

It is ascerted this evening, on good authority, that the Democrats will concentrate their vote upon Miles Taylor of Louisiana on Monday, in which case Mr. Locock will withdraw from the field. Though a number of Americans have expressed a willingness to vote for Mr. Taylor, it is doubtful whether the entre South American vote can be concentrated upon him. Al-though an extreme Southern man, he is entirely unex-

The President has decided not to send his message to ongress on Monday. This course has been adopt through the advice of the leading Schators, as it might give rise to discussion, and prolong the debates in Con-

#### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LARRABEE sent to the Clerk's table a copy of The Milwaukee Free Democrat, from which the latter read the proceedings of a meeting purporting to be held by German adopted citizens, in which sympathy is expressed for John Brown, holding him up as noble-hearted and resolute, and fit to be held up like other champions of Freedom for the imitation of mankind; also saying that adopted citizens are hostile to tyrnany of every kind, including the institution of Slavery. Mr. Larrabee remarked that if any of his colleagues did not recognize that paper as Republican, let it em say so. At his request an editorial was read from the same paper, in spirit with the proceedings of the meeting. He was satisfied that an honorable Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle) was mistaken when he said there was no newspaper in that State which supported and sustained John Brown's invasion of Virginia. He thought, however, that at the time the fact to which he had just referred had not been brought to Mr. Doolittle's attention. He (Larrabee) needed not to which he had just referred had not been brought to Mr. Doebittle sattention. He (Larrabee) needed not to be informed, as he had been by the leading German citizens of Wisconsin, that such were not their opinions. He had been in the midst of them for fourteen years, and could say that more intelligent, loyal and patriotic men, were not living on the soil of the United States. They were sternly hostile to fanaticism and to senti-ments of disunion and war on the South. He felt it to be died to build back the accusations against tha ments of disunion and war on the South. He felt it to be bis duty to hurl back the accusations against tha part of Wiscensin he had the honor to represent. He did not expect to say one word to the gentlemen on the other side to lead them to change their course, but he wished to appeal to the South Americans and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to join in preventing the election of the Republican candidate for Speaker. He was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat when that was a leading issue, but when any man takes a stand outside of his party organization, and yet claiming to was a leading issue, but when any man takes a stand outside of his party organization, and yet claiming to represent its principles, he does violence to the principles of his party. The Democrate of Wisconsin almost unanimously took ground against the Lecompton policy of the Administration, but from the day the English bill was adopted, they have considered this as a past bill was adopted, they have considered this as a past issue, and there is now no disconnection between the Democrats of that State. In view of the approaching Presidential election of 1860, they could not afford to throw away time on past issues. When there are errors made by a party, the best way is not to join the Opposition, but to stay inside the party and there let your voice be heard. He was surprised to hear gentiemen charging the present Administration with corruption and extrawagance. He thought the President entitled to all praise. No man should visit his mere personal slights on his party, because he might have been omitted in the patry distribution of Federal office. They all agree that the Republican party organization at the North is a purely sectional party, and that the been omitted in the pairry distribution of Federal office. They all agree that the Republican party organization at the North is a purely sectional party, and that the inevitable result of the success of any sectional party in this country must be a rupture of the Union. This was the very state of things which Washington warned us against in his Farewell Address—a great party built on a geographical line. He thought Mr. Seward's remarks respecting the "irrepressible conflict" originated in his ambition to reach the Presidential chair, thinking an appeal to sectional passions and prejudices the best way to reach it. He never had any doubt but that the raid of John Brown was the legitimate effect of the teachings of the extreme section of the Republican at the North—the teachings of The Truerse, Wendell Phillips and others. He had herotofore thought a dissolution of the Union impossible, but now ventured to say that if Northern men persist in their course, and the South react against the North, the dissolution of the Union will not be a question of time, but may be here now, and the first overt act may produce the calamity. Mr. Larrabee then reviewed Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" doctrins. He never heard, on this floor or on the stump, Republicans de nonneing Abolition sentiments. It appeared to him that the conflict was not between different kinds of labor, but between different races of men. He did not believe in the unity of the human race. If the slaves were free, what could be done with them! The North don't want them.

As Mr. Larrabee ceased speaking, there was a gene-

on't want them.

As Mr. Larrabee ceased speaking, there was a gene-Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Ohio), rising to a personal Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Ohio), rising to a personal explanation, said: That in the usually accurate and reliable reports of The New-York Herald he found one or two errors in the summary of his speech on Thursday hast in that paper. He was represented as having said that Mr. Sherman had not disavowed incendiary attacks upon Slavery in the States. He stated just the reverse. He did not say he was bound to the South and its institution of Slavery; but he did say that he was not a Southern man, but that, within the Constitution and Union, he was a Western sectionalist, and that he cut himself off from both the North and the South.

Mr. GROW (Penn.) moved that a vote be taken for

Speaker. Mr. SINGLETON (Miss.) claimed the floor, which he, however, yielded to allow a vote to be taken.

The roll was then called, and the House proceeded to the ninth ballot for Speaker. The following was

	A complete
	the result:
800	Mr. Sherman (Ohie), Republican
- 1	Mr. Sherman (Va.), Democrat
	Mr. Bececk (Va.), Benserst. Mr. Beteler (Va.), Southern Opposition
	Mil. Denomin 1 Mil.
-11	Scattering
. 1	Mr. BOULIGNY (La.) nominated Mr. Briggs (New
B	Mr. BOULIGNY (Lat.) nominated art briggs
1	YOUR HER CHROSONIC TOUR COCHRANE (N. Y.
31	of the mention of Mr. diffile College and
t i	a tenth ballot was taken, with this result:
	a territo bullot with that in the territory

Mr. Beceek (Va.), Democrat. Mr. Boteler (Va.), Southern Opposition. Mr. Briggs (N. Y.), American. The House, on the result being declared, immediately adjourned, it being twenty minutes to 3 o clock.

Arrival of the America.

The members of the House of Representatives cana set their pay till a Speaker is elected, his warrant
a to Treasury being necessary for that purpose. In
a meantime, however, Mr. Glosbrenner, Sergeaut-

Arrival of the North American. PORTLAND, Dec. 18, 1839.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool 7th inst., via Queenstown at 5:30 p. m. of the 8th, has arrived at this port. She has made an excellent passage, and accomplished 300 knots in one day. The news : one day later than that by the Vander bilt at New-Yor.k.

The Last via Queenstown.

The Times (City Article) says:

The Times (City Article) says:

'The English found have again been very buoyant te-day, and nearly all the other descriptions of securities have likewise shown an upward todency. There has been a fair but not pressing demand in the discount market to-day. Further improvement has taken place in the railway market to-day. The principal British stocks, with a few exceptions, are a quarter to a half higher than yesterday. The tone was good to the last. The exchanges from China to-day do not seem to show any nonterial alteration at Calcutta, and at Romshow any material alteration at Calcutta, and at Bombay the tendency is rather favorable. The Directors of the Great Eastern Company, finding themselves unable to present their statement in time, have postponed the meeting of shareholders to Jan. 7th.

The Daily News says that meanwhile, with a view to provide the means for meeting the Company's lia-

to provide the means for meeting the Company's lia-bilities, the Board have arranged to raise money upon the security of the vessel, or in other words, to mort-

gage her.
Commercial advices from Paris allege that the rate for bills discounted by the Bank of France has advanced considerably.

The Daily News says that another fall of 9d. 21/ \*

cwt. took place yesterday in tailow.

In East India and other freights there is a decided tendency by all owners and capitalists to hold out for higher freights.

The London Times (City Article), in referring to freights, says that the price offered for American ships to America is about £4 per tun, register, and for fine

English ships 1/ per tun more.

LONDON STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES.—Consols, for money, 97 1 2974; for account, 97 5-16 297 7-16. New Paris, Wednesday.—The Funds continue steady. Rentes are quoted at 69f. 85c. 3:45 p. m.—The market has been less active. Rentes closed without alter-

Count Mercier is now the French Embassador to Washington. Count Sartiges goes to Hubassador to Moody, the mate of the American ship Mary, has been convicted of manslaughter, for killing a saltor named Witham, at Newcastle. He has been condemned to penal servitude for life.

The ship Neptune, for New-Orleans, was run into in the mouth of the Mersey by a steamer. The amount of damage is not stated. LONDON, Dec. 8.

of damage is not stated. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sales of Cotyce yesterday and to-day amount to 14,000 bales, including 6 150 to-day. Speculators and exporters have taken 2.00 bales in the two day. The market closes with a declining terdency, notwithstanding an improved demand, and some sutherities quote a fall of jd. since Friday last.

BREADSTIFFE are quite steady.

PROTRIONS dull.

Provisions dull.
Other articles unchanged.
Landon, Dec. 8—Evening.—Consols, 91;3971.

From California. St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 25th ult., passed Malloy's station at 2 e'clock this morning, and will reach here to-morrow night.

Much anxiety was still felt in San Francisco at the non-arrival of the steamer Cortez, but she probably reached port a day or two subsequent to the departure

A duel bad been fought between Judge Miller of Shasta County and James Gallagher, District-Attorney of Trinity County. James Hawerth, President of the California Stage

contract with the Government to run a daily mail be tween Sacramento City and St. Louis, for \$1,000,000 per annum, making the trip in fourteen days. Arrived at San Francisco 23d, brig Geo. Hill, from

Company, states that he is prepared to enter into a

Liverpool. Sailed from do. 22d, ship Catallon, for Melbourne. But a moderate business bed been done at San Francisco during the last few days, and the bulk of the goods by the late arrivals was going into store. In porters were supplying the current demands at pre vious rates, and the trade were buying sparingly Sales of 3,000 boxes Candles at 20 321c. Coffee very

Eastern refined Sugar, He.; nothing done in raw. Lard, 12; #13c. June Butter, 30 #35c. Bacon in fair demand, at unchanged rates. Other articles dull.

Failure at Davenport, Iowa

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

Merers. Cook & Sargent, bankers, of Davenport,
Iowa, closed their doors to-day. The cause is said to
be the failure of their Boston house. Their liabilities
are not stated.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Hope. PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18, 1859.
The Rev. Dr. M. B. Hope, Professor of Belles-Leters, died suddenly yesterday at 11 a. m.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The Board of State Canvassers have co labors, and make the aggregate vote of the State as

TOTOWE.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj.
Secretary of State	251,139	*252,580	1,44
Controller	*273,952	227,304	46,61
Treasurer		226.755	48,83
Attorney-General	.*276,792	227,345	45.44
State Eng. and Surveyer		*250,247	4,20
Canal Commissioner	245,976	*251,777	5,80
Inspector of State Prison	8. 243,450	*237,579	5,87
Judge of Appeals	The second second	223,525	42,04
Clerk of Appeals	*275,286	221,084	54,20
Ciera or Appendiction	For	Against.	-
Logp	125,370	77,466	47,90
LAMBORATOR IN COLUMN OF Chicken		e" ticket.	

It will be seen that these figures differ considerably from those heretofore published. This is in conse quence of the fact that the returns from several localities have been found erroneous and thrown out. The najorities are slightly changed, but the result on candidates is not affected by these alterations.

Owing to an informality in the vote returned from Otsego, all the votes cast for Chapin in that Connty were thrown out. The votes of Rennselaer, Suffolk, and Sullivan on State Prison Inspector, were thrown out for similar reasons. There were other informalities in the returns, though of less magnitude. In all there were about eighteen counties, more or less, wrongly returned. [Alb. Ev. Jour. of Saturday.

## KANSAS ELECTION.

Freedom's Champion (Atchison, Kansas,) of the 10th inst., has returns and reports from a good part of the State, showing the following results on the State

Counties.	Republican.	Democrat,
Athchison		****
Brown	180	400
Leavenworth	** ***	
Wyandot		****
Jefferson	50	****
Douglas	750	
Doniphan	. 30	****
Riley	150	****
Shawnee	500	****
		-

-These Counties contain about half the population of the new State, and nearly or quite all the Demceratic strongholds. The other (Southern) half has probably added 2,000 to the Republican majority.

# THE JOHN BROWN FUND.

To "the Family of John Brown, numbering a million," scatter FRIENDS: The following statement of one month's effort will gratify and interest you all. You remember that the "Appeal" first appeared in THE N. Y. TRIBUNE of 15th November-just a month and a da since. The thirty-two consecutive days following give

evelected.

By cash received at Cooper Institute on 15th instant (including two denations—one of \$20, and one of \$10). To cash for Photographs, prepays, meeting at Cooper Institute, advertising ac-

One month's net proceeds.....

which I propose to pay over at once to Mrs. John Brown at North Elba, and report to you at an early

Over two-thirds of all who send for photographs neglect the storps. To each person this is a small matter, while the aggregate tax from this source alone has already exceeded \$30. I trust those who send in fatore will think of this.

As to the Cooper Institute meeting of last evening, the friends abroad will be gratified to learn that it was "A success." Those of you who wish to get the best report of that meeting, especially Dr. Cheever's to-day. Prople who wish to get the meanest impression will be gratified by the editorial of The N. Y Times of some day, whose editor calls an assemblage of over fifteen hundred paying people (some of whom reid a dotlar each, and none less than a quarter) a no meeting !" not withstanding its own reporter is the same issue says "the large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled !" THADDEUS HTATT. New-York, Dec. 16, 1859.

#### POLITICAL.

-Thurlow Weed, in a letter to The Evening Jour mal, from Washington Cry, of the date of Dec. 13, says:
"The whole sendency and drift of the fire-esters is to prepare the woose tendency and drift of the him-eases is to prepare their section of the Union for its dissolution. This is the 'warp and filling' of all their speeches. In the House, they proclaim that the election of a 'Black Republican President' will be suffi-cient sause for such dissolution. In the Senate, Mr. I recess to Georgie, more impatitent, assessments his readiness to withdraw from the Union when Mr. Sherman is elected Speaker. But this hurry is explained by the circumstance that his seat in the Senate is son to be vacant, and that, consequently, louder thunder is necessary to secure his re-election. I know nothing that to much resemble the cry of 'Dissolving the Union,' as the prophery of the Milleries, who woited for the end of the world. Both events were determined and amounted with equal extractions. The day eriginally fixed for the "Ascension," with its postponements, has passed, and the world remains, with its good and evil, to work out a death y higher and wheer thus that which deluxion and biladness articles of the control of the nifying is importance, have given it an unprecedented cir a. These events are selzed upon, not, as they might be, it the South so desired, to protect their property, guard their rights, and strengthen the Union, but to peril and destroy all. While henging John Brown for treason against Virginia, they arow their

own tressonable designs against the Union.

"To all it is there is a plain, simple, ready solution. These men usitizer design are will consent to a preservation of the Union, execut upon their own terms. If the cotton men of Philadel his and New-York, and the faded, dyed-hair, and colored-whisker and New-York, and the faded, dyed-hair, and calored-wilsker positicisms of Boston, knew with what contempt the fire-salers think and spask of their Union-saving spasms, they would 'save their breath to cool their perridge.' These men spars your sympathy. Mr. Curry told you in his speech, what they all say more efficueriesly in conversation, that 'such meetings amount to nothing.' There is but one reweigh for the discose. That is to leave the political power of the country in their hands. The moment the danger of the election of a Republican President passes, all danger and all excitement will subside. The whole question is in 'a nat-shell.' Dissolving the Union is a game for the Presidency. admit, because Southern sportsmen play desperately. But only assure them that Republicans will 'pass,' leaving the Democracy 'aidest,' and neither Old Brown nor the Helper Book will disturb

He goes back, however, without the true men who stood by him in defending the right in the last Congress. His described is felt keenly by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Pannsylvanis, and by the friends of Broderick and McKibben, one of whom sacrisced his life and the other his election for a cause which Judge Douglas took up, and has laid down as men put on and draw off their garments. Like Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, the Illinois Sunter garments. nator sees back to be strangled. Their heads will go into a bag Scantor goes back to be atranged. True means wing into a one and into the river, just as go the heads of rebel Pashas who offeed the Sultan. There are no men more truly and firmly fixed in their opposition to the Democracy, now and through the war, than Measra. Hickman and Swartz, and Col. Formey, with their twenty thousand Democratic friends in Pennsylvania. Indeed the new who carried Buchman through Pennsylvania on their handless in 1886 will now help to swell the mitorities in that

shoulders in 1856, will now help to awell the majorities in that State, mountain high against the Charleston rountage.

"Messers, Bickman, Haskin, Horace F. Ciark, and Adrain, have made manly, telling speeches against the Administration. That of the former was a glorious effort, several thousand copies of which have been subscribed for by Members.

"That Mr. Sherman will be Speaker, when a choice is effected, no one doubts. And that Col. Forney will be Clerk, though even mere strumous efforts to defeat him will be made, I both hope

a' and ' English' swindles. This is manifestly jus

## PERSONAL.

-Jer. Larocque, esq., has favored us with the sub-

-ger. Larocque, esq., has havored as with the subjoined communication:
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: The following answer to The Evening Post's
statement concerning me, was sent to that paper today, possibly too late for insertion. As you have copied the statement, will you oblige me by copying the
correction. Very res setfully yours,
December 17.

December 17.

To the Edi ors of the Erening Post.

GENTLEMEN: Will you please make the following corrections in your statement concerning me yesterday?

I was not arrested as a disturber of the meeting, but in the

Vigilant Association, which I presume you mean by the Fitth-avenue Vigilance Committee.

The supposed dialogne at the Station-House was, of course, intended as a joke by your reporter, the original being in Joe Miller. I have never claimed any exemptions on the ground of being a gentleman; on the contrary, I expressly decline to ask for any favors not extended to other prisoners, and on the choose being put to me to piedge myserf to go no further in the uniter and be released, or to be held on the charge if a would not make that piedge, I unhesitatingly chose the latter.

Finding afterward that my arrest was partly owing to a misconceptional the facts on the part of the postcemen, I did what I had before returned to controlly and was discharged. If the real electronisances of my arrest interest any of your readers sufficiently to justify its republication, or their retoreur it, my statement in this morning's Herald gives the particulars.

New York, Dec. 17, 1859. New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

We smeerely congratulate Mr. Larocque in not be longing to the Fifth-avenue Vigilant Association. For our part, we esteem it a less misfortune to be imprisoned a night at a police station than to be connected with a body of men who have made themselves so unenviable a reputation. The mistake probably arose from the fact that Mr. Larocque's partner in business is not only a member of the Association, but enjoys the credit of having written its infamous manifesto of

-We have a note from Park Benjamin, saying that his injury by his fall in the Troy depot was but little worse than a sprsin, from which he is recovering. Though for a few days deterred from keeping his appointments to lecture, be expects to able soon to resume bis peripatetic labors, and fulfill every present

engagement. -In addition to the ignominy of the fine of two hundred pounds and the six months' imprisonment, Mr. Fellows, the Canadian lawyer who unlawfully obtained a seat in the Legislature in 1857, will be stripped of his gown as a barrister and Queen's counsel.

-The Senate Committee, to investigate the Harper's Ferry raid, are preparing for action. A large number of distinguished Northern gentlemen are on the list to be summoned before the Committe; and under the act of the XXXIVth Congress, compelling witnesses to testify, the investigation will take a wide range.

# THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Business Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
KITTANNING, Armstrong Co., Pa., Dec. 14, 1859. HORACE GREELRY & Co .- Gentlemes : Here with inclosed please find a draft for \$52 80, subscription money for twenty-five copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUSE, being the work of two days. The Harper's Ferry shricks of the Chivalry have created an atensity of feeling in this communky that nothing less than THE TRIBUNE can satisfy the people. Hence my succese. THE TRIBUNE is the paper for the people. The harder and the heavier the blows that the Disunionists receive, the better the people like it. L. C. PINNEY.

# THE TRIBUNE IN INDIANA.

Business Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna. RENSSELAER, Jusper Co., Ind., Dec. 12, 1859. H. GRESLEY & Co .- Gentlemen : I inclose you \$30 for a club of THE TRIBUNE. It is the bone and sinew of the Republican party of this county, both in politics and agriculture. I am getting up another club; and if the people who are opposed to the extension of Slavery would exert themselves a little, they would more than double the subscription of THE TRIBUNE. When I get up another club, I should not be surprised if I should send for the Daily TRIBUSE. Direct to E. T. HARDING.

LATEST BY THE VANDERBILT.

RUSSIA ANL' THE CONGRES in the Second dition of The London times. Invalide Russe, in an article entitled. The Invalide Russe, in A article entired to the words apropos of the Congre. "explains in the lowing terms the policy to be pursued by Russia in the regulation of the questions while are to be submitted to the deliberations of the Congr. The Russian

Let us examine what are the prin tipal points to which the Congress will direct its inquirie. It would have been ex remely useful in the month of April Lust, because it would have prevented a terrible loss of blood between two powerful and warlike nation. At blood between two powerful and warlike natio. At present it has only to pronounce on facts accompined i revious to and since the war. The first queetion that presents itself is this: What Powers might to be invited to take part in it? First, the Congress ought certainly to be composed of representatives from the five great Powers. According to the principles laid down at the Congress of Vienna, no change should take place in Europe without the consent of the five Powers.

The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Laybach, and of In himself of Ferdicand VII, was not the result of that Congress. The Kingdom of Greece was established by three Powers only. Belgium was separated from Hollard by a Conference of the great Powers assembled in London. Again, in the month of April last, it was proposed to convoke the five great Powers solely to decide on the fate of Italy. At present it is determined to appeal to a Congress of all the Powers who signed the cide on the fate of Italy. At present it is determined to appear to a Congress of all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, which treaty has undergone a change by the present situation of Italy and Naples. Rome and Sardinia will moreover be admitted. The approaching Congress with have first to settle the affairs of Central Italy. Is it necessary to rectablish the order of things which existed previous to the war, or are the facts accomplished since the 29th April lust to be acknowledged? If the majority of the Powers modely the first of these two alternatives, the Congress must find means to execute the decree of the European Ared ague. Should the employment of force become recessary, to what Power will be intrusted the executo what Power will be intrusted the execu-

Above all, the Congress will have to enter on the question of right. The Congress of Zurich decided that the rights of the Grand Dukes are reserved. England, on the contrary, maintains that the people have a right to choose their Sovereign and the form of the contrary. That Power remunds the others, their government. That Power remnuds the others, and that with some reason, that France, Sweden, and berself have already applied that principle. The Bourbons, the descendants of Gustavas Vasa, and the Bourbons, the descendants of Gustavas Vasa, and the Suarts no longer reign in these countries. She maintains that Europe, having already admitted ted that principle in Belgium and in Greece, can scarcely repudiate it in Central Italy. This will be the first dather for the Congress, be-cause Austria, France, the Pope, and with them Spain, Pertugal, and Naples, will not fail to maintain that the rights of the disposeered dynastics are sacred and immutable. But this is a merely historical question, while the rights of the Grand Dukes of Central Italy constitute a thorny question. These Sovereigns are connected with Austria by family ties and by treaties. connected with Austria by family desemble by reaties.

Austria commerced the war in spite of the representations of all Europe; she should corequently endure
the fate of war, and submit to all its consequences.

Austria and France have resolved to restore the Grand the fate of war, and submit to all its consequences. Austria and France have resolved to restore the Grand Dukes, but they had not the right to do so without the consent of Europe. Not being permitted to proceed to an armed intervention, they have recourse to moval stimulosts and to persussion to induce the people to replace the disposeessed sovereigns on their thrones. All these proceedings have, as yet, failed of success, and the solution of this question will be referred to the Congress. But the Congress, while confirming the dynastic right, will find itself involved in great difficulties if it wishes to restore the Dukes by force of arms. The influence of power will carry with it others. War will break out again, and we declare that it will then become a war impossible to localize or to circamscribe. Such is the object of the deliberations of the approaching Congress. We repeat the opinion we have frequently expressed, that the affairs of Italy are not the only once which ought to occupy the Congress. Four years have elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty of Paris. Has the object then promised been obtained? Where is regenerated Turkey? Has she become a European Power? Has the persecution of the Caristians ceased? Has Europe obtained guarantees of tranquillity in that quarter? Is fanaticism extinguis ed? Can it ever be hoped that Christians and Mahommedans will ever be equal before the law?

## CLOSE OF THE FAIR AT THE ACADEMY.

DR. CAHILL'S LEUTURE. The great Fair at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, after two weeks continuance was closed on Saturday evening. The principal interest of the close was concentrated on the very valuable book of antographs collected by Mrs. Jas. W. White, of which we have already given some account. A large number of the letters comprised in it, are private letters nover yet published, many of them highly interesting. Mrs. White made the collection in about ten months. It numbers 400 autographs, some of them exceedingly rare. autographs, some of them exceedingly rare. We have never seen so interessing a volume. It was placed in he Fair to be given by lot to one among 1 600 who should pay \$3 into the treasary effect. The numbers remaining untaken on Saurday, were filled up with the name of the Sisters of Mercy at the close of the Fair, when a committee composed of the following gentlemen, were chosen to supermittend the drawing: Jas. T. Brasly, No. 284 West Twenty-third street; Jas. W. Whoe, No. 55 East Thirty-found street; Jas. W. Whoe, No. 55 East Thirty-found street; Sam'l R. Hubbard, No. 13 West Twenty-third street; Jas. W. White, No. 53 East Thirty-fourth street; Sam'l R. Hubbard, No. 13 West Thirty-first street; Calvin Angter, No. 631 West Fourteenth street; Ew'd Prime, jr., No. 17 West Six-teenth street; A. Marié, No. 6 West Eighteenth street. The numbers carefully deposited in a large silver bowl, were placed by the Committee within full view of the expected sudjence, and a gentleman then anbowl, were placed by the Committee within full view of the expectant audience, and a geutieman then announced that the first number drawa would win the prize. A little girl chosen from the crowd, drew the licket, and three hearty cheers we e given when it was amounced that share No. 220, owned by the Sisters of Mercy, had been drawn. The illuminated MSS. Bible was put up at auction, but not reaching so large a sum as it can be made to bring at private sale, was withdrawn.

as withdrawn.

During the night all vestiges of the Fair were reburing the ingut all veetings of the Fair were re-moved, and last evening, the largest audience which it is possible for the Academy to hold, was assembled within its walls. The occasion was a lecture from the Rev. Dr. Cahill, an Irisbinan, which very fitly rounded off the Ladies' Fair, and added 35,000 to the Funds, which are to go to the Sisters. The Archbishop pre-sided, and introduced Dr. Cahill with a warm culogium, and a hearty recomposedation.

wided, and introduced Dr. Cahill with a warm culogium, and a hearty recommendation.

Dr. Cahill said that he was happy to make his first appearance as a lecturer in this country ander such auspices and before such an audience. He felt that he was not in a strange place; he was at home. It was not the hills and the mountains which made nome, but the warm hearts and become of one's countrymen. He had never seen such a sight before, though be had, at the request of Cardinal Wiseman, lectured in all the theaters in London. He had thought that a lecture on Natural Philosophy would be out of place on Sanday, and had selected as his subject the insufficiency of Human Reason to acquire Christian Faith. Reason was tolerably efficient for this world, but it was impotent beyond the grave. Great in its own domain, it was powerless for the other world. The genius of reason was known in poetry, art, and industry, but not in religion. But, even in matters of this world, reason was at fault. How came the ivory of the elephant's tooth out of the clay under our feet. Of this material came all the products of this earth, yet how, reason could not tell. Nor could reason tell how this earth came. If then reason was so easily balked in its own realm, how folish it was to attempt to apply it to a realm in which it had no power at all. The great scholar was liable for his scholarship to fall into the worst depth of slepticism, while the lowlinet servant grit was safe in the light of revelation. Human reason could have no conception of the infinity of Deity, could have no idea of origin. Revelation told as that it came from eating an apple; reason would laugh at the apple. But what greater commandment could have no income the manne of the Lord whom he knew, he could not honor his father and mother, having none, nor could he marder, or bear faire witness against his neighbor; he could not over him there was no need of that. Adam would of course not profane the name of the how home he were the could not he mandents. The whole of the New Dr. CAHILL said that he was happy to make his first

reasen. What a wonderful example of humanity was the life of the Savior, thirty years obedience in the house of his Father. Only three years presching and out of this forty days fasting, an enormous pile of time, not for himself consequently for as. When he left this world, he made his will and left himself. Just as when the child throwing a spark upon a newter magnatine awakened a power far beyond his to control; so when the priest spoke the mighty the eathed Christ to stand upon the altar in one level of the control of the when the called third to said upon the after in he had a second to the challe. The saway "No, no, said God, it cannot," this challe. The normal the resurrection and the ascending second to the same that the same The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Laybach, and of Verona, which succeeded the Congress of Vicana, formed a species of tribunal for the other Powers. The war between France and Spain for the reestablishment of Ferdinand VII, was not the result of that Congress. The Kingdom of Greece was established by three Powers only. Belgium was separated from Hollard by a Conference of the great Powers assembled to the con him. For if he did it would make a liar of Carist before his own Imperial Court. Ma concluded by again
declaring that the had never before seen such at an
declaring that the had never before seen such at an
declaring that the had never before seen such at an
dience in such a half, and by very else, neatly returning
thanks on behalf of the Sisters of Miss. The
Was frequently interrupted with he aid dieners, and
was enthusiastically applanded at the class.

#### NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SON 'IETY.

The Dutch Reformed Church on the en ner Twenty-ninth street and Fifth average was file ' last evening with the friends of this society, in attenda noe upon the exercises in celebrating its Thirty-third Am " ersary, and the thirty-ninth of the Fernale Branch.

The exercises were commensed by the Rev. Dr. Da WITT, who read the 138th Hyran, "All bail the power of Jesus' name," which the choir sang to the same of "Corenation." Dr. VERMILIER followed with a prayer. A. R. WETMORE, esq., President of the Soprayer. A. R. WETNORE, esq., President of the Society, next read the Treasurer's Annual Report, by which it appeared that the receipts from all sources, during the Iscal year placelased, have been 3:7,373 15. Or this sum, \$14,575 52 has be a expended for missical referral, \$2,706 69 paid the American Tract Society for tracts, and \$395 24 used to cover printing and sundry expenses, leaving nothing in the creasury. By the Report of the Female Branch it appeared that \$1,821 55 had been received and judiciously expended during the year. uring the year.
The arnual report was then read, the principal points

of which are given below.

The Rev. Dr. Enward Lateror next addresced the

The ar huar report was then read, the principal points of which are given below.

The Roy. Dr. Enward Lathror nextaddressed the andience. He stated that he was a friend to this Society for many reasons; one of the first of which was the manifestation of true Christina unity displayed in its management—embracing all orthodox sects, and discregarding petty differences of opinion in the desire to proceed the Christ's work. But the greatest blessing howing from this society was that it furnished a field for the personal, active labor of each member, just so far as he was disposed to cooperate, and thus developed the true power of the Church. It was a law of Christian chies that the benefactor and the beneficiary should be brought together as near as possible. This giving one's mite in person blessed both recipient and giver. Pure religion and undefiled was to visit the widows and the tatherless in their affliction. The reversed speaker next reviewed the past year's work, and urged a support of the institution that had, under God, been enabled to do so much good. He moved the acceptance and publication of the report.

The motion was affirmed, and the choir sang the pealm, "I love thy kingdom, Lord."

The Rev. Dr. Houz, colleague of the Rev. Gardiner Spring, was the next speaker. In an eloquent address he depicted the necessity for a city missionary work, dividing the population into two portions—those whom the Gostel reached, and those debarred of its light—and showing that the latter by far exceeded the former. At the close of his address, he allued to the distresses of the thirty missionaries who supported their families on \$500 per annum, and strongly urged liberality in their behalf.

A collection was then taken up for the henefit of those wishing to become life members or directors. After the esthection, the benediction was promounced by Dr. Dr. Wittr, and the congregation dispersed.

We make the following condensation of the annual

We make the following condensation of the annual

report:

"Through the more or less immediate agency of the New York
City Tract Society, or the influence of those to whom it has been
a school in which they have been trained to henevolent effort,
he Association for Itsproving the Condition of the Poor, the
Juvenile Asylma, the Fund for Widows, the Organization for
the letter Observance of the Sabbath, and kindred institutions,
have been brought into being, or have taken their beneficials
form and has.

Society say that their funds are in a depressed state, and do not afford, at present, more than reduced and inadequate salaries. They call on the friends of and inadequate salaries. They call on the friends of the cause for material aid, and invite Christians to co-operate with them as visitors in their several districts.

## TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The Tammany Democracy met on Saturday evening, and elected delegates to the General Committees 1860, as follows: FIRST WARD.—General Committee—Thomas Byrnes, Michael.
Sajeh, Nierolas Dimond, Wir Burn, Patrick Baidwin.
SECOND WARD.—General Committee—Anthony J. McCarty,
oseph C. Tucker, U. O. Crorier, James English, Augustus P.
180 h.

Joseph C. Turker, U. G. Grozer, James English, Angustus P., Young Mee's General Committee—Thomas Monroe, George P. Fachth Lehn Herley, treories F. Dewland, W. D. Parriell, Folker Warn.—General Committee—Chiefes J. Dougherty, Daniel Benevain, John Sea, George P. Blekrind, James White, Toung Men's General Committee—Wite, N. Brown, John Healy, James Diracoll, James Lasey, Thomas Course, Silver Warn.—General Committee—X. T. Bremann, John Chiney, Walter Roche, Mergin Jones, Thos. Kivlen, Salvarta Warn.—General Committee—catalia Ryndom, Thos. W. Adams, William Tweed, James Murphy, Oxwald, Cugdorfer.

Thos. W. Adams, William Tweed, James Marphy, Oswald, Cusudorffer, General Committee—Richard O'Grady, Josiah Waterman Thomas Dunlay, Francis Gillen, Pairlek Risman, Emina Wann—General Committee—R. T. Comp'on, Johns D. Betts, Gershon Cohen, Daniel E. Belavan, Henry Luc, Yaway Man's General Committee—Peter Crawlood, jr., Isaac, Robinson, Arthur Belery, Louis Francisco, P. Y. Everst, Navya Wann,—General Committee—Los, Dr. Balburd, Chasselfell, Pairley, Jacob Windmuller, John Richardson, Wm. B. Kannedy,

nedy. Jacob Wildminner, John Bushachen, James Denghan, James O'Nell, John Bonchus, James O'Nell, John Bonchus, M. A. Gischrist, William Spalding, Tastn Wann—Letteral Committee—Liljah F. Puray, Moses D. Gale, Joseph M. Marsh, Samuel T. Webser, John Van Tine, Yessy Jen's General Committee—John McLaum, Nationas Ehrhard, Thos. Skane, Charles V. Lyons, Samuel Photpes, Elsvants Wann—General Committee—Herbard Kelly, Agron E. Rollins, John H. Hoogkirk, F. I. A. Beele, Hirana Engle,

Leuing Men's General Committee-James Tracoy, Ellan P.

Wilser, Samuel H. P. Meigs, Marris O'Mara, James Mason.

Territy Walth. General Committee John Vance, Thomas

Territy Charles Bohe, Henry W. Genet Edward Jones.

Young Ken's General Committee John Quinn, Androw Turner, John Ketchun, George Washington Jenkins. William

erile, Jr. 7 augumpth Ward. Constal Committee Philip Merkle, 1 an Michell John NeCommit, Charles K. Smith, James H. News Men's General Committee—William B. McManna, Johns. Mayer, Frederick F. Miller, Josob Seebachen, Patrick Bortill. For attacking Wann.—General Committee—David Elbergames Hayer, Michael Promes, Hagh O'Erlen, Honry P. West, Young Men's General Committee—James Malignas, Loude Votto, Redmond Medianus, teorga Devenhan, Folon Meller.

FIFTERNYH WARD.—General Committee—Isano V. Fowb r., James J. Gumbletom John B. Ryer, John Whanke, Goor ge Craffield.

From Men's General Committee—L. F. Harriscu, Johns T. Loyje, John S. North, Jr., James Hilbson, John Gun. Sleton.

SETYENYH WARD.—General Committee—L. B. Hart, Sw and Orsond, M. Halpin, C. K. Graham, J. Murray.

Foung Men's General Committee—James P. Dunn, Harriscu.

Ballamany, Foher to Tank, F. C. Kana, Forty Botton.

SETENYANYANYH WARD.—General Committee—Comfree G. Cortell, Anthony Jungo, Thomas Vallage, John Vandervoor, Batlel Crawford.

Young Men's General Committee—John Mulligan, Billings.

Bankel Casseford.

Found Men's General Committee—John Mulligan, Billings rake, James Harmaly, Wan. Gleason, Palair's Brady.

Elenyanyan Wangh.—General Committee—Johns Irving of Oliver S. Biebbard, John M. Devin, O. Goding Gunther, Henn of Malbaws.

Young Men's General Committee—Thomas Mans m. John v. Young Men's General Committee—Thomas Mans m. John v. Nantasara Wann.—Governd Committee—John P. Can.

Nantasara Wann.—Governd Committee—John P. Can.

Thomas McSpedon, Te ange Faner, Robb. Gunble, W. W. Salver.

Council.

Young Men's General Jonamittee—John M. Lock Jurish, Henry J. Campball, Feter Train I. Henry W. Allem Jin Jan Jonatha.

Twinty-Franc Want — degreed Committee — Patrick Dec.

S. L. M. Barlow, Stephen Connell, John Kett. Junes Murphy.

Young Men's General Committee. J. Ray' Ann Page Jr., Joseph Mecks, jr., Connello, Calleban, William, B. Clerky, John E. Frency.

Twinty-Succep War General Countries—M. Councilly, Juc. M. Hebek, Peter Malerman, Alexar der Wach, Jaco When young Most Gravest A countries—William Benty Doblerts, Thums Danolo, Pottank Actions, Bagh Marty, Won. Foreign.